Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

[No. XCVII.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 17, 1790. PRICE *THREE* DOLLARS PR. ANN.

THE TABLET.

No. XCVII.

"Deceit discovers a little mind, which stops at temporary expedients without rising to comprehensive views of conduct."

WE often meet with persons who wish to pass themselves off upon the world, for something different from what they really are. Perhaps there are few people who, in all situations, are contented to be viewed in their true colors. Deception, however, will sooner or later betray itself; and no mask can be specious enough to prevent the characters of men from being ultimately tried by a genuine standard. Low cunning may tempt men into artifices that produce some temporary advantages; but such people soon finish their career of fame and influence. A man of mere cunning takes but a narrow view of the causes that lead to real prosperity. He imagines he has an acute discernment, and commences his plans of intrigue with alluring hopes of success. But fortunately for mankind, it generally happens, that before he has done himself much good, or others much hurt, he is entangled in a web of his own weaving.

There is a strange propensity in men to occupy a respectable station in life, in some easier way, than by deserving it. To rise gradually into distinction by regular steps of merit, does not comport with the ardor and impatience of an enterprising spirit. It is presumed by ambitious men that a more expeditious mode may be adopted, and that they may accelerate their object by putting on fallacious appearances. His head must be weak, who does not foresee the effect of such disguise; and his heart must be perverse, who does not detest the practice of it. When a person, on his first setting out in life, assumes a *false* character, it is a proof, either, that he has not confidence in his *real* one, or that he has a native predilection for duplicity. Candor and sincerity are the only safe ground, on which any one can tread, who means to preserve the respect and good will of his fellowmen. He may, to be sure captivate attention, and even gain some confidence and esteem by an artificial glare of conduct. But I appeal to the experience of every person who ever tried to promote his views, by tricks of cunning, and language of insincerity, whether he did not find that the end of all his efforts was disquietude and disgrace. No prudent man would venture, and no honorable man would wish a reputation so degrading and precarious.

It is impossible in the nature of things, that there should not be a want of consistency in the actions of a man, who commences his course in falshood. There are perplexities unavoidably attending every departure from truth, which will expose men, in spite of the most artful coloring, with which transactions of deceit can be glossed. The moment a man relinquishes truth and fair-dealing as a guide, he has nothing certain to direct his steps. For, when he is reduced to a shift, that requires a disavowal of his real motives, he must soon fall into contradictions. There is not dexterity enough in the faculties of the most sagacious man, to pursue a long course of duplicity, undiscovered. It is true some dark, mysterious men retain through life a considerable degree of influence. But it should be remembered these are generally a passive kind of characters, who rather may be said, not to act at all, than to act insincerely. They learn, by concealing their actual defects, a prudent line of demeanor that is a substitute for valuable qualifications. This negative reputation can be no desirable object for a man of vigor and enterprize.

Those who are ambitious to make a respectable figure in society, and take an active part in the momentous affairs of the world, should have too much spirit to be satisfied with a negative character, and too much honesty to wear a disguised one. They must not shrink from that scrutiny which exhibits their qualities in their most natural shades. If they will bear the examination of truth and reason, there is no danger but they will ultimately rise into distinguished notice. A man destitute of intrinsic worth, can not know himself too soon; for if he is destined to move in the inferior walks of life, it can be no consolation to him that he had artfully or accidentally reached a conspicuous station, which was beyond the sphere of his merit. I cannot close this number better than by presenting the reader with an extract from an elegant author, whose remarks on this subject are sprightly and pertinent.

"That darkness of character, where we can
"see no heart—those foldings of art through
"which no native affection is allowed to pene-
"trate, present an object unamiable in every sea-
"son of life, but particularly odious in youth.—
"If at an age when the heart is warm, when the
"emotions are strong, and where nature is ex-
"pected to shew itself free and open, we can al-
"ready smile and deceive, what is to be expect-
"ed, when we shall be longer hackneyed in the
"ways of men, when interest shall have com-
"pleted the obduracy of our hearts, and exper-
"ience shall have improved us in all the arts of
"guile?"

ADDRESS of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI in the State of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

VOTED NOVEMBER 17, 1789.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

SIR,

POSSESSED of every feeling that can act on grateful hearts, the Society of the Cincinnati established in the State of South-Carolina, beg leave to congratulate you on the happy occasion which has once again placed you in a situation of rendering general good to their country.

Retired from the busy scenes of life, to reap the rewards of your virtuous acts, and to enjoy the glory you had already obtained, your fellow-citizens received you with exulting happiness; they saw in you the patriot-hero, the friend and saviour of their country; and with hearts filled with gratitude and affection, they invoked the Allwise-Disposer of human events to render that retirement happy.

The period, however, arrived when the abilities of the virtuous patriot were again to be called forth to assume a public character. A general political government was formed, by which the happiness of the country for whose liberty you had fought, was now to be established. To preside at the head of this new government, to establish it with permanency, the people sought, in the *Great Washington*, the virtues on which they could rely with safety, and from which they might expect to receive every benefit without alloy. They had experienced his abilities, they had experienced his integrity and his inviolable love for his country. Nor did they seek in vain. The same noble spirit which actuated you at the beginning of our late contest with Great-Britain, now operated. —You received and obeyed the summons; and although you should make a sacrifice, yet you nobly determined—It was the voice of your country, in whose service every inferior consideration of ease and retirement must give place.

As citizens, we congratulate you, Sir, on this additional proof of your country's confidence. As soldiers who partook with you in many of the dangers and hardships which attended the general army under your command, we beg leave to express our warmest attachment to your person, and sincerest wish for your happiness and honor; and that we may, under your rule, supported by your amiable virtues, happily experience and long enjoy the fruits of a government which has for its basis, the GOOD of the PEOPLE of AMERICA. By order of the Society,

(Signed) WILLIAM MOULTRIE, *President.*

The PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

To the STATE SOCIETY of the *CINCINNATI* in South-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM *a conviction that the dispositions of the society of the Cincinnati established in the State of South-Carolina are peculiarly friendly to me, I cannot receive their congratulations on the occasion which gave birth to their address, without emotions of peculiar satisfaction.*

The interest that my fellow-citizens so kindly took in the happiness which they saw me enjoy in my retirement after the war, is rather to be attributed to their great partiality in my favor, than to any singular title I had to their gratitude and affection.

Notwithstanding I was conscious that my abilities had been too highly appreciated: yet I felt, that, whatever they were, my country had a just claim upon me, whenever the exercise of them should be deemed conducive to its welfare. With such feelings, I could not refuse to obey that voice which I had always been accustomed to respect, nor hesitate to forego a resolution which I had formed of passing the remainder of my days in retirement. And so far am I from having reason to repent of the decided measure I took, in the crisis of organizing a new general government, that I ought rather, perhaps, to felicitate myself upon having met the wishes, and experienced the assistance of a patriotic and enlightened people, in my arduous undertaking.

Always satisfied that I should be supported in the administration of my office, by the friends of good government in general, I counted upon the favorable sentiment and conduct of the officers of the late army in particular. Nor has my expectation been deceived. As they were formerly distinguished by their eminent fortitude and patriotism in their military service, during the most trying occasions, so are the same men now, mingled in the mass of citizens, conspicuous for a disinterested love of order, and a jealous attention to the preservation of the rights of mankind. Nor is it conceivable that any members of the community should be more worthy of the enjoyment of liberty, or more zealous to perpetuate its duration, than those who have so nobly and so successfully defended its standard in the new world.

I sincerely thank you, Gentlemen, for your expression of attachment to my person, and wish for my happiness and honor. On my part, I only dare to engage, it shall be my incessant study, that you may happily experience and long enjoy the fruits of a government, which has for its basis the good of the American people. G. WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1790.

IN Committee of the whole House—The proposition for assuming the State Debts and the amendments proposed thereto by Mr. White, being under consideration.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. GERRY in a speech of some length, combated the principle on which the motion was founded—it contemplated, he said, the debts in question as the debts of the states, while in fact they were the debts of the United States; for the states had contracted the debts as agents of the union—and it was well known, that a debt contracted by an agent was as binding on, as though it had been done by the principal; it being an established maxim, "*qui facit per alium facit per se*," there can be no distinction in equity then between a debt contracted by Congress, its quartermasters, or other purchasing officers, and by a state employed by Congress; the creditors in each case being the creditors of the union. Mr. Gerry said, he had before stated, that the first army, although federal, was raised, supplied and paid by the states, till it was commanded by continental officers—that the states, on the requisitions of Congress, had made good the depreciation of the pay of the army—had frequently supplied and recruited it, had at the request of Congress, assumed the debts of the union, by taking up certificates of purchases made by federal officers, by paying interest of the federal debt, and by various other modes, and one state (Pennsylvania) if he was not misinformed, had assumed to the amount of five million dollars of the federal debt due to her citizens, and placed this sum on the state funds. As the states then are indebted to their citizens, ought not these in equity to be paid by the United States, for property thus supplied them? When the citizens credited the states, the latter had all the resources of the union; they had the impost, excise, and sole right of direct taxation; for although Congress had the power of taxing states, they could go no farther, and that power could not be exercised from the want of a rule of apportionment required by the confederation, because the states could not form an estimate of their property as required by that compact: It must therefore be evident, as the citizens entrusted the states with supplies for the union, on the credit of certain state resources, and by the late revolution in the system of government, these resources are by the union in part alienated from the states to the federal government, which is the case of the impost; and as Congress are now extending their taxation, to another part, the excise, on which resources the state creditors principally depended, Congress are bound in justice and equity to provide for the payment of these debts contracted, at the request and for the benefit of the United States. They are bona fide debts of the union, and only differ from the federal liquidated debt in the form of the negociation; perhaps it may be said, that the creditors having considered the states as debtors, have no legal claim against the United States. But should Congress act upon such an unjust and ungenerous principle, would not the state creditors have reason to consider the whole as a state trick or juggle to defraud them of their dues? And would they ever after rely on the faith of Congress? There can be no good reason then for the assertion, that the states can only be creditors, or in other words, that their debts can be only assumed, according to the proportions of the balances that may be due to them respectively on a final liquidation. Mr. Gerry said, the gentleman (Mr. White) had observed, that by adopting the first amendment, we should again open the door for state claims; that if it should remain shut, perhaps some injustice would take place, but if the doors should again be opened, there would be great uneasiness among some of the states. In answer to this Mr. Gerry conceived, that the states considered justice as the basis of their system of policy, and would never be opposed to a measure that would prevent injustice. If however, he was mistaken in this point; if the foundations of the state and federal governments were not laid in justice, he thought their career would be but short; but he had no apprehensions of this kind.

He observed, that Mr. White had said, in case of an assumption, some state creditors may accede to it, and others not; that of the latter number would probably be the citizens of Virginia, in which case she must pay her own creditors, and contribute to the payment of the debts assumed by the union. But where is the difficulty, says Mr. Gerry, in this case? Congress, considering the state creditors of Virginia as creditors of the union, will provide for them as for other federal creditors. And it will make no difference to the creditors, to the state, or to Congress, whether the latter pays the interest to the state, and the state to the creditors, or whether Congress pays it directly to the creditors. This seems too clear to be denied.

The gentleman has said, if the debts are assumed, Congress will fund, but not discharge them; whereas the states will do both. How, says Mr. Gerry, does it appear that Congress will be less disposed than the states, to pay off the public debt? The secretary in his report has an eye to a sinking fund; and there is no doubt of every exertion on the part of the union, to discharge the debt. True it is, the states, with the impost and excise, have made some progress in this business; but deprived of those resources, there will be less prospect of the debts being paid by the states, than by the United States. The debts of the states will now accumulate, as the federal debt did whilst the states had those resources.

The gentleman says, that if all the revenue from impost and excise is thrown into our hands, it will not be adequate, and we must resort to direct taxes, which would meet the disapprobation of all the States. But in answer to this, Mr. Gerry observed, that we have but little experience of the avails of the impost, and none of the excise, and can therefore form no judgment how far they are capable of improvement. One thing we know, that the impost is greatly injured by the State administration of excise, and we also know that the latter is eluded in a great measure in each State; so that under the federal administration of impost and excise, both would probably be much increased.

Mr. Gerry then mentioned the defalcations of excise; that the collection of it was generally supposed in Massachusetts, not to exceed 25 per cent. of what ought to be the amount, and stated the manner in which the payment of it was eluded. It is impossible, therefore, says he, at this time to determine whether those resources are or are not equal to the funds required. But suppose they are not, how does it appear that the States will be uneasy at direct taxation, if it is necessary to support public credit? I consider public credit as the main pillar of the government. If it is well established it will be more valuable than the mines of Peru; for it will command what resources you may want—and those can do no more: it will also command the confidence and attachment of your best citizens, which will be infinitely more valuable—will strengthen your government, and make it immoveable. A government founded in justice is so great a blessing as that enlightened citizens, like those of the United States, will not only contribute their property, but will risk every thing in support of such a government. Mines may enable a government to procure an army of mercenaries but the power of these is not to be compared with that of good citizens, acting from principle. It cannot therefore be doubted, that if direct taxes are necessary to pay the just debts of the Union, and to support its credit, the citizens will submit to it.

If we refer to the propositions of the States for amending the constitution, there is nothing in them that justifies the contrary supposition; but I shall be always opposed to direct taxes till it shall appear that they are indispensibly necessary.

The gentleman supposes that the assumption will lessen the influence of the States and elevate the general government, and has quoted my observation, that the States out of debt, would be out of danger: and not as gentlemen in the opposition conceived, in debt out of danger. To confute this doctrine, the gentleman has stated a case, and says, if owning an estate he owed money on it, he should think it more safe to take the estate into his hands and pay his debts with its incomes, than to mortgage his estate to another on his engaging to pay the debts—But Mr. Gerry observed, that the resources for paying the State debts are taken from them, and the question in the case stated is, whether the owner of an estate who owed debts on it, would not expect that the person who occupied it should with the incomes pay the debts of the estate rather than leave the owner to pay them. In the case of a minor,

ought not his guardian who receives the income of an eſtate to pay the minor's debts, and not to apply the income to his own uſe whilſt the debts were accumulating? Much had been ſaid reſpecting part of the State debts being for State and not for federal purpoſes: but would any gentleman deny that almoſt the whole expenditures of the States excepting the expences of their civil governments, were for federal purpoſes, or that the taxes of the States had far exceeded the civil liſts and other expences of the States? Is it not evident then that the exiſting debts of the States muſt be far ſhort of their demands againſt the United States for ſupplies furniſhed by their citizens? And where is the force of this objection? It has been urged by another gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Moore) that an aſſumption is unconſtitutional. He has mentioned the accounts of that State, which containing State and federal charges, obliged the State to diſcriminate between them. But how does this prove the unconſtitutionality of the meaſure? The debts of the States are either debts of the union or not; if not, we have no deſire to aſſume them; if they are, we think it unjuſt to avoid payment becauſe of the mode in which they have been negociated; and we conceive it is ſufficiently evident that the exiſting State debts are for the property or ſervices of individuals received by the union. But ſuppoſe we ſhould refuſe to aſſume the State debts, will not the injured creditors of the States be forever oppoſed to your government? Will they not conſider this meaſure, explained as it will be in the progreſs of the debates as a State artifice to defraud them of their property? For altho' the integrity of the honorable mover is unqueſtionable, yet if his propoſition, when examined has the tendency pointed out, it will if adopted be conſidered as artifice. The State creditors in a common cauſe will probably not confine their oppoſition to the collection of a federal exciſe, but will extend it to the impoſt, which will be conſidered as an unjuſt alienation of the State funds to pay the federal at the expence of the State creditors. Such policy inſtead of promoting peace and concord, will be a ſource of war and diſcord between the different claſſes of citizens and the United States. For theſe and other reaſons that may be urged, Mr. Gerry hoped the propoſition would be rejected.

Mr. Livermore ſaid, that he ſeconded the motion (of Mr. White) beauſe he ſuppoſed it would bring the ſubject fully before the committee: For I conſider, ſaid he, that it would be as abſurd for Congreſs to aſſume the whole maſs of the State debts, previous to a liquidation, and aſcertaining the ballances, as it would be to pay the account of an individual without firſt determining whether it was juſt or not. I always conſider it bad policy to pay money firſt and then ſettle the account afterwards. It appears to me very ſtrange how an individual, or a nation, deeply involved in debt, can raiſe its credit by aſſuming to pay the debts of others. But Congreſs according to ſome gentlemen, appear to poſſeſs the whole art of financiering; their power extends to extracting gold out of a rock. The States individually, know nothing at all about the buſineſs; they have however found meaſures to raiſe money ſufficient in times paſt, and I have no doubt can do it again.--This aſſumption will be injurious to the State creditors; they have truſted the States, and Congreſs has no right to interfere in their contracts. For my part I ſhould thank no man for offering to take my eſtate out of my own hands, to pay my debts: I ſhould prefer handling my own money myſelf. With reſpect to the maxim out of debt, out of danger, I think it applies againſt the meaſure of aſſumption: For certainly going into debt, is going into danger, and we ſurely will not entertain leſs concern for the general, than for the ſtate governments. I hope therefore the motion for a previous liquidation, will take place, for I do not conceive that we have any thing to do with the debts, further than the ballances which may appear to be due after this liquidation. If the ſeveral State debts ſhould never be paid, Congreſs has nothing to blame itſelf for: Congreſs has done its duty in calling upon the States from time to time—and the United States are therefore bound to pay no more than the ſurplus advanced by any particular State over and above its quota. He hoped therefore that if the original reſolution ſhould paſs, it would be with this amendment.

Mr. White replied to Mr. Gerry, and obſerved, that the gentleman conſidered the States, as agents to Congreſs; but he conſidered them as agents to the people. The States have been called on, ſome have complied with the requiſitions. I wiſh the buſineſs to go on till all have done their duty, and a ſettlement of accounts to precede all payment of debts. On the contrary ſuppoſition, the States that have already paid will be taxed to pay their debtors. The gentleman ſays, the Secretary contemplates a ſinking fund; but this muſt be at a very diſtant date. He mentions nothing but the Poſt-Office as this fund; but this has never produced any thing yet. The State creditors never did look to Congreſs; ſtill I ſhould not object to the aſſumption on juſt principles: I ſhould chuſe to ſee what the exertions of the ſeveral States have been.

Mr. Burke ſaid, that however the queſtion may be determined at this moment, it muſt finally be adopted, for South-Carolina cannot grapple with her debt any more than a child with a giant. And ſhe will conſider herſelf in a wretched condition, if after being wheedled into the Conſtitution, and wheedled out of her impoſt, ſhe ſhould now be abandoned to her fate, with a debt incurred for the general defence which ſhe never can diſcharge.

Mr. Livermore ſaid, that the obſervations of the gentleman laſt ſpeaking, had not altered the nature of the queſtion at all. It is no fault of the United States if any particular ſtate or individual, is in debt: It is their misfortune, but Congreſs is not obliged to make itſelf anſwerable for ſuch debts. The gentlemen from South Carolina are inſtructed to urge this matter: They do right ſo far as their judgement is in the meaſure; but the delegates from New Hampſhire expect different inſtructions upon this ſubject; and I ſhall think it my duty to follow thoſe inſtructions, eſpecially as they will accord with ſentiments I have long entertained on the ſubject. As I ſaid before, I am for doing ſtrict juſtice, and when the accounts are ſettled I ſhall be in favor of aſſuming the balances that any particular State may appear to be entitled to.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

Sundry petitions were read.

The memorial from the officers of the South-Carolina line of the late army, after ſome debate was referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

In committee of the whole on the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury—for providing for the ſupport of the public credit.

The blank in the third propoſition of the ſixth reſolve, was paſſed over by conſent.

The ſeventh and eighth reſolutions were agreed to, viz.

VII. "Reſolved, that immediate proviſion ought to be made for the preſent debt of the United States; and that the faith of government ought to be pledged to make proviſion, at the next ſeſſion, for ſo much of the debts of the reſpective States, as ſhall have been ſubſcribed upon any of the terms expreſſed in the laſt reſolution."—

VIII. "Reſolved, that the funds which ſhall be appropriated according to the ſecond of the foregoing reſolutions, be applied in the firſt place to the payment of intereſt on the ſums ſubſcribed towards the propoſed loan; and that if any part of the ſaid domeſtic debt ſhall remain unſubſcribed, the ſurplus of the ſaid funds be applied, by a temporary appropriation, to the payment of intereſt on the unſubſcribed part, ſo as not to exceed, for the preſent, four per cent. per annum; but this limitation ſhall not be underſtood to impair the right of the non-ſubſcribing creditors to the reſidue of the intereſt on their reſpective debts: And in caſe the aforeſaid ſurplus ſhould prove inſufficient to pay the non-ſubſcribing creditors, at the aforeſaid rate of four per cent. that the faith of government be pledged to make good ſuch deficiency."—

A propoſition ſimilar to the one propoſed by Mr. Boudinot, was moved by Mr. Gerry—but after conſiderable diſcuſſion it was withdrawn.——Adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 15.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the ſervices of government for the year 1790.

The bill was read.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to add after the fourth ſection a clauſe providing for the payment of expences on account of the Light-Houſe, at the entrance of the harbor of Charleſton, previous to paſſing the act for making the ceſſion thereof to Congreſs.

Mr. Sherman obſerved that Congreſs would doubtleſs pay ſuch expences as have ariſen ſubſequent to the time of the ceſſion, agreeable to the act of the legiſlature—but if any particular ſtates have been remiſs in paying off arrearages, which exiſted prior to that period it certainly cannot be expected that ſuch arrearages ſhould be paid by the United States.

Mr. Tucker obſerved that the expences referred to by his colleague were incurred in conſequence of the funds being diverted into a different channel which had been appropriated by the State for their diſcharge—the amount is not great—not more, perhaps than four hundred pounds ſterling—he thought that it was a juſt and equitable allowance, as it was ceded to the United States in an unfiniſhed ſituation, has been finiſhed ſince, and the State has been precluded from paying this expence by the funds being abſorbed by the United States.

Mr. Livermore obſerved that the preſent bill is a bill of appropriations, and not of grants, it refers to ſums to be provided for by laws already paſt, the motion therefore appears to be out of order.

Mr. Tucker replied that he was aware of the difficulty, and meant to have moved for an addition to the whole ſum, by propoſing that it be encreaſed two thouſand dollars, a ſum which he ſuppoſed would be adequate to defraying the deficiency.

Mr. Jackſon advocated the motion, and added, he hoped the gentlemen from South Carolina would give their vote for certain improvements in the navigation of Savanna river, which he mentioned, and which he deſigned to move for.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſpoke againſt the motion, he ſhowed its impropriety and unequal operation; that he thought it an inconſiderable object, in itſelf, and more ſo when contemplated as coming from a State, which the United States have agreed to pay five millions of dollars for.

Mr. Tucker replied to Mr. Fitzſimons, and ſaid, that he did not conceive the aſſumption of the ſtate debts had any thing to do with the preſent motion; if the debts of South-Carolina are to be paid, ſhe will furniſh the means, as it will be applying her reſources to their proper object.

The motion being put, was negatived.

Mr. Jackſon after ſome introductory obſervations, propoſed the following amendment, after the words "Cape-Henry" to add "and for removing the obſtructions in Savanna River, from that City to the Sea."

The ſame objections reſpecting the informality of the amendment, were made to this, as were to the motion offered by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Jackſon after inſiſting on the propriety of bringing forward the preſent motion, when the houſe were ſpecially engaged in voting monies for public expences, and obſerving that according to the ideas of ſome gentlemen the houſe had no right to add to the appropriations propoſed by the ſecretary, ſaid, that according to this doctrine, the whole buſineſs of legiſlation may be as well ſubmitted to him, ſo that in fact the houſe would not be the repreſentatives of their conſtituents, but of the ſecretary—he further ſaid, that as there appeared to be ſome weight in the objection, to introducing his amendment in this clauſe, he would withdraw it for the preſent.

A motion was then made by Mr. Livermore to introduce a clauſe for allowing the ſum of one hundred and ninety-two dollars to Gifford Dalley for his ſervices ninety-ſix days, during the receſs of Congreſs, which was agreed to.

Mr. Jackſon then obſerved that this appeared to be the proper time to bring forward his motion, he therefore moved that the ſum of be allowed for removing the wrecks and obſtructions in Savanna River, from that city to the Sea.

Mr. Bland objected to the motion as involving a principle pregnant with innumerable difficulties; for no man can tell to what extent it can be carried. Should this be granted, every member in this Houſe will come forward with propoſals for clearing rivers and opening canals to the ſources of rivers.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved, that the principle is already eſtabliſhed in the bill, by the proviſion made for Delaware river.

He ſaid that the revenue of the United States is to be derived from navigation and commerce; excepting the obſtruction in our rivers and harbors are removed, commerce will be embarraſſed, and our revenue will be leſſened and deſtroyed, and in this view the meaſure appears to be founded in reaſon, policy, and juſtice, and not to do it will be impolitic and unjuſt.

The motion being put, was negatived.

The committee having gone thro the bill, roſe and reported the ſame with ſundry amendments.

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to morrow.

On motion of Mr. Jackſon to take up the bill reſpecting the South-Weſtern-Frontiers. The doors of the gallaries were ſhut.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

The bill for making appropriations for the ſervices of Government for the year 1790—was brought in engroſſed, read the third time and paſſed.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by the ſecretary of the department of war, conveying information received from the ſupreme executive of the State of Pennſylvania, relative to the depredations of the Indians on the frontiers of that State.

Mr. Lawrance preſented a memorial from the importers of hemp, and the manufacturers of cordage in the city of New-York, ſtating a variety of difficulties to which they are ſubjected from the operation of the revenue laws.

Sundry reports from the Secretary of the Department of War, on petitions referred to him, were read.

On motion of Mr. Ames, the petition of the Rope-Makers, &c. of the town of Boſton was read, and with the petition from thoſe of New-York, referred to a ſelect committee conſiſting of Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Boudinot, and Mr. Heiſter.

The motion of Mr. Boudinot, for appointing a committee of 11 members, to whom petitions and memorials for claims ſhould be referred, was read and taken into conſideration.

Some gentlemen objected to this plan, and preferred the motion offered by Mr. Bland, for a direct reference to the heads of departments. An amendment was agreed to, that the petitions ſhould be firſt read in the Houſe.

Mr. Boudinot obſerving that this amendment being adopted, defeated the object of the propoſition, he therefore withdrew the motion. But it being renewed by another member, was further debated; but on the queſtion to agree to the propoſition, it was loſt.

The reſolutions offered by Mr. Bland relative to the ſame ſubject were then taken into conſideration.

After ſome debate the queſtion on the firſt reſolution being put, it was negatived, the other was loſt of courſe.

Mr. Boudinot moved for the order of the day on the report of the committee to whom was referred the memorials of the people called Quakers. The motion was oppoſed, it was ſaid that the order of the day on the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury claimed a preference in the attention of the houſe; after conſiderable debate the queſtion was taken, and paſſed in the affirmative.

The report was then read.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, with the ratification of the amendments to the conſtitution by the State of Pennſylvania.

The report on the ſlave-trade was then diſcuſſed.

Mr. Tucker after premiſing ſeveral obſervations on the injuſtice, and unconſtitutionality of the interference of the legiſlature in the buſineſs, propoſed an amendment which ſhould negative the whole report.

Mr. Jackſon ſpoke largely on the ſubject, and in oppoſition to the report.

Mr. Vining replied to Mr. Jackſon.

A queſtion then roſe on the ſubject of order. The Chairman gave his opinion that the amendment, offered by Mr. Tucker, was not in order. This queſtion was diſcuſſed with conſiderable ardor on both ſides. The queſtion being put, the Committee determined that the amendment was not in order.

Mr. Tucker then propoſed to add the amendment immediately after the preamble of the report, after the word "opinion." The queſtion of order was ſtill agitated on this variation, and the committee roſe without a deciſion, and are to ſet again on this ſubject to-morrow. Adjourned.

ON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

(CONTINUED.)

OUR property, as well as life and liberty, is ſecured to us by our conſtitution of government. The man that ruins the reputation of his neighbor, may thereby, in a variety of caſes, deprive him of acquiring or improving his property, and conſequently becomes amenable to the laws of the land; for ſurely our conſtitutional rights are not to be wreſted from us and ſported with, according to the will and pleaſure of an enraged ſlanderer, or a needy printer. I know that it has been obſerved, that the ſame preſs which teems with abuſe againſt any man, affords him an opportunity of defending himſelf. The obſervation is ſpecious; but let me aſk is it not poſſible that *the ſcandal may be more widely diffuſed than the reparation of it*. Will not the man who has exerted himſelf to defame his fellow-citizen, uſe as great, or greater exertions, to ſpread abroad the defamation?

It is further aſſerted that good men are not afraid of a free preſs; that none but bad characters ſhrink from its laſh. I aſſert in contradiction to this, that good men may ſuffer, nay, *in this State*, have ſuffered, from the bitter, unmerited ſeverity of malicious ſcribblers, who have too frequently miſrepreſented characters. The ſame aſſertion might have been made with reſpect to the old comedies of the Greeks, which anſwered the purpoſes of our preſſes. In theſe, real characters were introduced, and real actions were repreſented. But let it be remembered, that the ſame Ariſtophanes who expoſed the vicious man, the falſe patriot, or the ignorant pretender, exerciſed his ſatire, againſt that moſt virtuous and wiſe man, *the amiable Socrates*. This daring licentiouſneſs was at length curbed by laws, and the ſame reſtrictions will be found neceſſary upon our printing preſſes, or no perſon's reputation can be ſafe.

Every man ſhould be eſteemed innocent, until there is proof to the contrary. No man can be puniſhed for a crime, until he is convicted of it, by evidence before a jury of his Peers. Shall then an individual, from meer ſuſpicion, inflict the moſt ſevere ſpecies of puniſhment upon his neighbor, the deteſtation and contempt of his fellow-citizens? If a man has been guilty of crimes, the preſs is not the proper tribunal before which he is to be brought. Let him be accuſed before the courts of juſtice, and if convicted, let him be puniſhed. But to puniſh a man unheard (and is not the laſh of the ſatiriſt puniſhment?) is the moſt cruel tyranny—but it may be objected, "there are crimes not cognizable in courts of juſtice," are not theſe fair game? If they are crimes, let laws be made to puniſh them—If they do not merit this name, and are only foibles, I ſtill deny the right to attack an individual on account of them. Foibles which do not amount to crimes are the proper objects of ſatire and the drama. But let us "ſpare the perſon and expoſe the vice," moſt ſatiriſts have fallen into the error of attacking the agent and not the act. This entirely fruſtrates the end of ſatire. It ſhould be general, not local. What applies to one only, can extend its effects to him alone—but when a vice is depicted in proper colours, the ſatire will apply equally to all perſons who are guilty of it, and its effects will be not meerly temporary, but perpetual—I have been led into theſe reflections, from obſerving the perſonal abuſe, which has too long reigned, unchecked among us. It is much to be wiſhed that the liberty of the preſs may no longer remain a vague term, which may be uſed to juſtify every ſpecies of defamation; but that its import be accurately defined—The French conſtitution eſtabliſhes a free preſs, but with a proviſo, "that the authors ſhall be reſponſible for the abuſe of that liberty, in caſes provided for by the law."—We have already ſuffered too much from the want of reſtriction. Domeſtic tranquility has been invaded. The wiſe, the virtuous man, the patriot, the philoſopher, the ſtateſman, and the induſtrious citizen, have equally ſmarted from the whip of calumny. Many a one has fallen a ſacrifice to the malicious inſinuations, or direct reflections of *a murderer of reputations*.—As we have ſhaken off civil and religious tyranny, if we have any reſpect to our good name, and inward peace, we ſhall now endeavor to free ourſelves from *the tyranny of the preſs*, the effects of which are no leſs dangerous and fatal.

PHILELUTHEROS.

THE ADDRESS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

To *GEORGE WASHINGTON*,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE have been long impatient to teſtify our joy and unbounded confidence on your being called, by an unanimous vote, to the firſt ſtation of a country, in which that unanimity could not have been obtained without the previous merit of unexampled ſervices, of eminent wiſdom, and unblemiſhed virtue. Our congratulations have not reached you ſooner, becauſe our ſcattered ſituation prevented the communication and the collecting of thoſe ſentiments, which warmed every breaſt. But the delay has furniſhed us with the opportunity, not merely of preſaging the happineſs to be expected under your adminiſtration, but of bearing teſtimony to that which we experience already. It is your peculiar talent, in war and in peace, to afford ſecurity to thoſe, who commit their protection into your hands. In war, you ſhield them from the ravages of armed hoſtility: In peace, you eſtabliſh public tranquility, by the juſtice and moderation, not leſs than by the vigor of your government. By example as well as by vigilance, you extend the influence of laws on the manners of our fellow citizens. You encourage reſpect for religion, and inculcate by words and actions, that principle, on which the welfare of nations ſo much depends, that a ſuperintending Providence governs the events of the world, and watches over the conduct of men. Your exalted maxims, and unwearied attention to the moral and phyſical improvement of our country have produced already the happieſt effects. Under your adminiſtration, America is animated with zeal for the attainment, and encouragement of uſeful literature; ſhe improves her agriculture, extends her commerce, and acquires with foreign nations a dignity unknown to her before. From theſe happy events, in which none can feel a warmer intereſt than ourſelves, we derive additional pleaſure by recollecting that you, Sir, have been the principal inſtrument to effect ſo rapid a change in our political ſituation. This proſpect of national proſperity is peculiarly pleaſing to us on another account; becauſe whilſt our country preſerves her freedom and independence, we ſhall have a well-founded title to claim from her juſtice the equal rights of citizenſhip, as the price of our blood ſpilt under your eyes, and of our common exertions for her defence, under your auſpicious conduct; rights rendered more dear to us by the remembrance of former hardſhips. When we pray for the preſervation of them, where they have been granted; and expect the full extenſion of them from the juſtice of thoſe States, which ſtill reſtrict them; when we ſolicit the protection of Heaven over our common country we neither omit, or can omit recommending your preſervation to the ſingular care of Divine Providence: Becauſe we conceive that no human means are ſo available to promote the welfare of the United States, as the prolongation of your health and life, in which are included the energy of your example, the wiſdom of your counſels, and the perſuaſive eloquence of your virtues.

J. CARROLL,
In Behalf of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

CHARLES CARROLL, *of Carrollton*,
DANIEL CARROLL, THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
DOMINICK LYNCH,
In Behalf of the Roman Catholic Laity.

To the ROMAN CATHOLICS in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

GENTLEMEN,

WHILE I now receive with much ſatisfaction your congratulations on my being called by an unanimous vote, to the firſt ſtation in my country; I cannot but duly notice your politeneſs in offering an apology for the unavoidable delay: As that delay has given you an opportunity of realizing, inſtead of anticipating the benefits of the general government; you will do me the juſtice to believe, that your teſtimony of the increaſe of the public proſperity, enhances the pleaſure which I ſhould otherwiſe have experienced from your affectionate addreſs.

I feel that my conduct in war and in peace, has met with more general approbation than could reaſonably have been expected: And I find myſelf diſpoſed to conſider that fortunate circumſtance, in a great degree reſulting from the able ſupport and extraordinary candor of my fellow-citizens of all denominations.

The proſpect of national proſperity now before us is truly animating, and ought to excite the exertions of all good men to eſtabliſh and ſecure the happineſs of their country, in the permanent duration of its Freedom and Independence. America, under the ſmiles of a Divine Providence—The protection of a good government, and the cultivation of manners, morals and piety, cannot fail of attaining an uncommon degree of eminence, in literature, commerce, agriculture, improvements at home and reſpectability abroad.

As mankind become more liberal they will be more apt to allow, that all thoſe who conduct themſelves as worthy members of the community are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope ever to ſee America among the foremoſt nations in examples of juſtice and liberality. And I preſume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accompliſhment of their revolution, and the eſtabliſhment of their government: Or, the important aſſiſtance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic Faith is profeſſed.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for your kind concern for me. While my life and my health ſhall continue, in whatever ſituation I may be, it ſhall be my conſtant endeavor to juſtify the favorable ſentiments which you are pleaſed to expreſs of my conduct. And may the members of your ſociety in America, animated alone by the pure ſpirit of chriſtianity, and ſtill conducting themſelves as the faithful ſubjects of our free government, enjoy every temporal and ſpiritual felicity.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New-York, March 17, 1790.

THE National Aſſembly of France which is but a Convention, met for the expreſs purpoſe of altering the old Conſtitution, began its memorable ſeſſion the 27th of April—1789 years after Jeſus Chriſt—1371 years after Pharamoud, founder of the French Monarchy—892 after Hugh Capet, head of the reigning family, and in the 16th year of the reign of Lewis the XVIth, proclaimed the reſtorer of the freedom of France. The nation, conſidering that a long ſucceſſion of ages—that manners and opinions, altogether new, have intirely altered and changed its intereſts—its political, civil and military conſtitution, has undertaken to form and eſtabliſh a new one on the principles of perfect freedom. This is the moſt important event which has happened in the old world for many ages—what may we not expect from the collective wiſdom of one of the moſt enlightened and moſt influential people of Europe? The rights of men and of citizens—thoſe of the Monarch and of the ſubject, will at laſt be known and aſcertained on the moſt ſolid baſis: They mean to eſtabliſh the political and civil happineſs of the preſent as well as of the ſucceeding generations. The number of pamphlets publiſhed in Paris, as well as in the provinces is beyond credibility. They have permanent committees in every town and city throughout this great kingdom, who receive regularly accounts of the proceedings of the National Aſſembly, and which are read with avidity by the meaneſt peaſant: Theſe publications muſt be conſidered as ſo many ſparks, which the univerſality of the French language ſpreads throughout Europe with an amazing rapidity—the irreſiſtable effect of which, muſt produce all over the civilized world an era much more propitious to the rights of men.——Lewis XIVth, unintentionally took a very effectual method to diſſeminate the French language, by revoking the Edict of Nantes. Little did he ſuppoſe that he was thereby ſowing the ſeeds of the preſent glorious revolution: The refugees who were ſcattered thro Europe carried their language with them—they preſerved their ſentiments—they taught their neighbors their language—they acquired additional motives to preſerve their privileges, and new ideas on the general ſubject of the rights of human nature—and thus laid the foundation of Gallic Freedom.

It is happy for our country, that notwithſtanding the turpitude of the times, our national characteriſtics are far from being diſreputable: and that that juſtice which dignifies and adorns a people, appears to be ſought after, as a guide to direct in our concerns as a nation. The payment of our debts is a leading object of our rulers—and that the United States are well capacitated to pay all demands againſt them, is a fact not to be diſputed. Happy for our country, it is in poſſeſſion of the choiceſt of Heaven's gifts—The mines of Peru, and the iſlands of riches, are under her feet; and are daily realized: Her coaſts are extenſive—her ſoil fruitful—her ſons enterpriſing—and to crown her happineſs, ſhe carries in her hand the cap of Liberty. *Maſſ. Cen.*

The concern'd in the ſhip Columbia and ſloop Waſhington, have receiv'd letters from captain Kendrick, dated at Nootka in July laſt; he informs them that he paſſed the Winter preceeding on the north weſt coaſt of America: that he was then bound on a voyage further Northward, and from thence intended to proceed to Canton——The letters were forwarded to Mexico by a Spaniſh fleet that had been at Nootka, and from thence to the Spaniſh Charge des affaires at New-York. They were covered to the Preſident of the United States of America.

The Rogues lately taken in Maſſachuſetts, are the moſt celebrated adepts in the ſcience of counterfeiting, &c. which have appeared among us. At the preſent moment, the ſecuring this knot of artiſts may be of very great conſequence—as it is ſuſpected the whole fraternity thro the United States may be diſcovered, and broken up, if proper ſteps are purſued.

Sunday morning laſt, about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Malt-Houſe of Meſſrs. Watſon, Willet, and Co. which deſtroyed the ſame: The Brew-Houſe adjoining received ſome damage.—As it was very calm, the ſpirited exertions of the citizens were effectual to preventing any further ſpreading of the flames.

Monday morning a houſe in Beaver-Street caught fire in the roof, which was ſaid to be occaſioned by putting aſhes in a caſk in an upper chamber. Happily the flames were extinguiſhed by the timely exertions of the fire companies and the citizens with the loſs of the roof only.

Horſes and carts in a crowd at the time of fire, produce confuſion, diſarrange the ranks formed for facilitating the paſſage of the water in buckets, and greatly endanger the limbs of people. Whether theſe diſadvantages are counterballanced by the ſupply of water contained in a tea-water hogſhead, is the queſtion.

☞ "SPECTATOR" in our next.

ARRIVALS.—NEW YORK.

Saturday	Sloop Betſey, Brooks, Philadelphia.
	Sloop New-York Packet, Bailey, Ditto.
Tueſday	Schooner Exchange, Wilſon, Charleſton. 10 days.
	Brig Minerva, Worth, Port-au-Prince, 23 days.
	Schooner Friends Adventure, Parker, Kingſton 36 days.

ADVERTISEMENT.

By the Viſitors and Governors of ST. JOHN'S *College in the State of Maryland, February* 10, 1790.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT at the regular quarterly meeting on the ſecond Tueſday in *November* next, the Viſitors and Governors of St. John's College, elect a Principal of the ſaid College; that it be the duty of the Principal to ſuperintend the College according to regulations hereafter to be eſtabliſhed, and in conjunction with the Vice-Principal, to teach the higher authors in Latin and Greek—and the higher branches of ſcience uſually taught in other American Colleges; and that he receive for his ſervices, an annual ſalary of £.500 current money, equal to £.300 ſterling of Great-Britain, or 1,333 ⅓ Spaniſh dollars, to be paid quarterly.

That at the next quarterly meeting, on the ſecond Tueſday in *May* next, the board elect a maſter of writing and arithmetic in ſaid St. John's College; and that he receive for his ſervices, an annual ſalary of £.150 current money to be paid quarterly.

That Mr. Wallace, Mr. Carroll, of Carrolton, and Mr. Hanſon, be a committee to write a letter in behalf of this board, to Doctor Price, Doctor Reeſe, and Doctor Kippis, of the kingdom of Great-Britain, incloſing a copy of the Reſolve reſpecting the appointment of a Principal; requeſting them to recommend a man proper to be elected Principal of St. John's College, and aſſuring them, that if the man, whom they ſhall recommend, be approved of—immediate information thereof ſhall be given.

That the ſeveral Reſolves for electing a Principal and maſter of writing and arithmetic, be publiſhed in ſuch newſpapers as the ſaid committee ſhall think proper.

Teſt, NICHOLAS BRICE, Sec'ry.

☞ The public are requeſted to take notice that if a proper character in America ſhall offer, the Viſitors are free to appoint him; and that they wiſh to elect a Principal, as early as is conſiſtent with propriety, and the laſting welfare of the College.

Any perſon deſirous of offering himſelf either as a Principal of St. John's College, or maſter of writing and arithmetic, will be pleaſed by writing to inform any one, or the whole of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Charles Carroll, now in Congreſs, Mr. Charles Wallace, in Annapolis, and the Chancellor of Maryland.

The printers of America are requeſted to inſert in their reſpective newſpapers the foregoing Reſolves and notifications; and to inform their fellow-citizens, that St. John's College, after a variety of untoward diſaſtrous circumſtances, was opened and dedicated in November laſt; that the plan of this riſing ſeminary comprehends two ſchools for philoſophy or the higher branches of ſcience, under the Principal and Vice-Principal—a ſchool for the learned languages under a profeſſor, an aſſiſtant maſter, and uſhers to be appointed, according to the number of ſtudents; and a ſchool for writing and arithmetic ſubordinate to the grammar ſchool; that John M'Dowell, A. M. is already engaged as profeſſor of philoſophy—the Rev. Ralph Higginbottom, profeſſor of languages, and Mr. Patric M'Grath his aſſiſtant maſter; that there is a moral certainty that by the 17th of March, the number of ſtudents will exceed fifty. Indeed from the fortunate ſituation of St. John's College, the amount and ſtability of its funds, the character and reſidence of its truſtees, there is the faireſt proſpect preſented of its anſwering in the fulleſt extent the purpoſe of its liberal and wiſe founders, and benefactors.

Juſt publiſhed, by
CAREY, STEWART, AND COMPANY,
No. I, of the VIIth volume of

The American MUSEUM,

OR

UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE,

And to be ſold by THOMAS ALLEN, No. 13, QUEEN-STREET, where ſubſcriptions are received, at 2 Dol. and half pr. an.

CHARACTER OF THE MUSEUM.

"IT has been uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and pro-
"priety, A more uſed literary plan has never been undertaken in America, or one more deſerving of public encouragement." His Excellency General *Waſhington.*

"It has been conducted in a manner highly deſerving of public encouragement." Hon. *John Dickinſon.*

"It far exceeds, in my opinion, every attempt of the kind, which, from any other American preſs ever came to my hands." His Excellency Governor *Livingſton.*

"I concur with thoſe reſpectable characters, (General Waſhington, Hon. John Dickinſon, and Governor Livingſton) in their high opinion of the work, and of its execution." His Excellency Governor *Randolph.*

"The Muſeum is calculated to diſſeminate literary, political, hiſtorical, agricultural, and other valuable information, in a very advantageous manner, and to a great extent, and more eſpecially to preſerve intereſting documents from oblivion." Rev. Dr. *Stiles*---Rev. Dr. *Dwight*---Judge *Hopkinſon*---Biſhop *White*---Rev. Dr. *Ewing*---Rev. Dr. *Magaw*---*Tench Coxe*, Eſq. Rev. Dr. *Andrews*---Judge *Law*---Judge *Dyer*—Judge *Sherman*---Judge *Pitkin.*

To be SOLD,

At PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Firſt Day of APRIL next, (if not diſpoſed of before, at Private Sale.)

THAT pleaſant and valuable Place formerly called COLES-FERRY, now by the name of VANDUZER'S, on Staten Iſland, Richmond County, with two good ſufficient Pettiaugers for the ferrying buſineſs. It is a beautiful ſituation, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Ferry, or Tavern, on Staten-Iſland, and an excellent Shad and Herring Fiſhery within 20 yards of the door, Black-Fiſh, and all other kind of Fiſh in their ſeaſon. It is likewiſe the beſt and moſt convenient Ferry to Long-Iſland, where a number of paſſengers paſs and repaſs. It lies within two miles of the Point of the Narrows, and between 8 and 9 miles from New-York. There is about 30 acres of excellent good Land, chiefly Meadow, with a very good Wharf, Houſe, Barn and Garden—the whole being in good repair. It will alſo make a beautiful Country Seat, fit for any gentleman.

For Particulars enquire of JOHN ANDERSON, corner of the Exchange, or CHARLES M'LEAN, White Hall, New-York, or of Meſſrs BYERSS and REILLY, Staten-Iſland, or of the Subſcriber on the premiſes, where the conditions of ſale will be made known. ABRAHAM VANDUZER.

Staten-Iſland, March 6, 1790.

THE APOLOGIZER.

No. III.

HAIL ! All hail the auſpicious æra of humanity ! Avaunt ! Ye black diſcriptions of human nature, and of crimes againſt common ſenſe, good government and good order. Rejoice ye anti-feds ! Your apologizer triumphs ! He is read with applauſe ! What a glory his labors ſpread over you ! Your opinions and practices, which heretofore have been ſuppoſed criminal, are proved to be the perfection of nature working by croſs purpoſes ! Your honeſty is demonſtated, by a more ſelf evident truth, the circumſcription of your underſtandings ! How pleaſing to the writer is the applauſe of his own conſcience, for reſcuing from the bar of public cenſure thoſe unpitied ones, who, bating the energy of his own quill, never could have had a defender ! Black ſhade of Cataline ! Hear me, and be thou the patron-demon of my undertaking; and may Arnold, thy antitype in the preſent age, be a miniſtering genius between me and thee, for my aſſiſtance while I emblazon the integrity of our common friends. Reader, be not impatient, the myſteries of my factious devotion are now ended, and I will again converſe with thy earthly underſtanding. A principle of ſelf preſervation is a part of living nature, of which no creature is deſtitute ; a man and his mule equally feel its influence. Even a fabulous exiſtence is dear to the poſſeſſor—witneſs the ſelf preſerving exertions of Griffins, Unicorns and other imaginary beings of antiquity ; when ſcience began to enlighten the maſs of mankind, and they felt a faintneſs ſpread over their fabled being how they ſtruggled to ſurvive. If ſuch be thy efforts, ſelf-preſerving nature, where thou art but imagined to be, what muſt be the labor of thy creatures to continue, when they actually exiſt. No matter how ſmall the quantity of being, if it be ſomething—a little ſomething is as real as a great ſomething, and, for ought we can know to the contrary, feels as ſtrongly the principle of ſelf preſervation, and the evil of extinction.

Self preſervation how ſacred ! Is it not a juſtifying plea for whatever man can do ? Do not our laws and reverend judges allow it to be a defence againſt the higheſt charges ? And would you not ſneer in the face of an anti-fed, for ſo far forgetting his own ſafety, as voluntarily to ſubſcribe a conſtitution, which requires capacities in government above his own ? Doth any man love to go into company in which he cannot ſhine ? I tell thee friend, that theſe queſtions carry death to a great number, whom the Apologizer wiſhes to preſerve, and it may be thine own portion, while thou art gazing.

Tho regard to public good be a laudable principle of action, it is, by no means ſo ſacred or binding on any one as nature's own inſtinct of ſelf preſervation.

Reader, if thou art a great man in thine own State, I am certain theſe arguments will go to thy heart, and bring to remembrance the time when thou haſt felt them. Theſe feelings I ſhall never forget, for tho I am now one of the literati, I have been quite another creature, a great man in my own State. It was a viſion. When I was meditating this apology, on motives of pure benevolence ; thoſe inviſible powers came upon me, to whom great authors are indebted for the inſpiration of the quill. In imagination, I was tranſformed from a humble citizen full of love to my whole country, into the chief man of a great State in the weſtern territory. My title was the ſweeteſt muſic, I had ever heard. Tho I found my mind prodigiouſly leſſened by the operation, ſeveral of its paſſions were increaſed, eſpecially a jealouſy for my own honor. The proclamation for a general thankſgiving, coming out in any other name beſide my own, was a cutting circumſtance, but determining not to be inſulted without revenge, I joined my own name to the ſupreme ſignature. Ah ! there is much in ſigning a name, ſometimes it gives pence, and is half a man's dignity among the people. In the firſt days of viſion, I thought myſelf alone in theſe feelings, but gradually found that ſeveral counſellors and judges who ſurrounded me, felt the gnawing of the ſame worm.

They dreaded the approach of federal officers of a ſimilar department, and the miſchief of the whole was, we could not convince the people of what we felt ſo ſtrongly ; that our own excluſive dignity was of more conſequence than the public good. It ſoon became a common cauſe, and I ſhall not fail in due time, to inform the world of thoſe pangs in viſion which we all ſuffered.

Nature thou art powerful ! Yes ! It was thy ſelf preſerving power, acting in them and in me, and we ſhould have been ſuicides to reſiſt. But greater things, than theſe, were before me, and I am chilled by the remembrance. This fatal tour thought I within myſelf ! What evil deſtiny has led the hero here ? Whether to be firſt or ſecond, in the houſe of my own kingdom, was now the queſtion. While in tormenting ſuſpence, Podagra, my guarding angel, who had ſaved me out of many political ſcrapes, and made my folly paſs for ſhrewdneſs, deſcended ! He ſeized me body, ſoul and joints, and hid me from the ſcheme ! ! !

(American Mercury.)

THE FINE ARTS.

Extract of a letter from New-York, February 27.

THE juſtly celebrated Trumbull is now buſily engaged in his great undertaking—the productions you may depend will be a moſt valuable acquiſition to the world—to the American world in particular. I have ſeen ſome of the pieces, in which a few *heads* and ſome *portraits* are finiſhed—The *likeneſſes* are PERFECT—the *drawing*, NATURE ITSELF—and the *deſigns* ſentimental, elevated and juſt. In ſhort, *here* is no riſque—the object is ſure, and the mind is perfectly ſatisfied—it reſts in the execution.

(Maſſ. Cen.)

Fir'd with the martial toils that bath'd in gore
His brave companions, on his native ſhore,
TRUMBULL, with daring hand, the ſcene recalls,
And ſhades with night *Quebec*'s beleaguer'd walls,
Mid flaſhing flames that round the turret riſe,
Blind carnage raves, and great Montgomery dies.
On *Charleſtown*'s height, thro' floods of rolling fire,
Brave Warren falls, and ſullen hoſts retire;
While other plains of death that gloom the ſkies,
And chiefs immortal o'er his canvas riſe.

Barlow's Vision.

"*O* Darby, *did you ever ſee a Whale ?*
Huſh, neighbors, huſh, let Darby *tell his tale.*"

THE celebration of the Birth-day of our beloved PRESIDENT has been general & harmonious, in ſmall as well as in capital towns. Amongſt others, a correſpondent has communicated to us the demonſtrations of the reſpect for this illuſtrious character, which inſpired the citizens of the town of *Glouceſter, Cape-Ann*. In the morning, Capt. Pearce ordered the colours to be hoiſted, at the dicharge of a gun, on board ſeveral veſſels—and at 12 o'clock, deſired Capt J. Coffin, who commands a large ſhip fitting for whaling, to fire 13 guns. At one o'clock, a neat whale-boat, on wheels, well-manned and equipped, with oars, harpoons and lances, with warp, &c. and each man dreſſed in frock and trowſers, was dragged by men in purſuit of a horſe, which repreſented a whale, having fins, &c. fixed to him ; and on coming up, the harpooner threw his harpoon by the horſe's ſide, and the man on the horſe catching the end of the warp, the horſe immediately ſat off upon the run—the men in the boat ſecuring themſelves, and obſerving the ſame rules as in real ſervice. The horſe at length ſtopping, the harpooner on coming up with him, threw a lance by his ſide, and the horſe, turning upon the boat as if in an agony, appeared to fight it ; but, after ſeveral attempts to extricate himſelf, being at length worn down, was repreſented as expiring—The whole affording a ſcene which gave much ſatisfaction to a great number of ſpectators. At night, 13 guns were fired, and 13 toaſts drank by the gentlemen of the town who aſſembled on the joyous occaſion.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Butler,

THE growing of Turnips is juſtly reckoned a very profitable branch of huſbandry—every hint, therefore, that has a tendency to advance the cultivation of this valuable root, will be acceptable to the public.

The Farmers in this part of the country generally ſow their turnips, for fall and winter uſe, about the 25th of July. I have been long apprehenſive that this ſowing is too early. The weather at this ſeaſon of the year is generally very hot, and very dry, and drought has a direct tendency to dwarf and ſpoil a field of young turnips :—The black fly alſo, a natural enemy of the turnip, is at this period very voracious, and the crop is too often deſtroyed or rendered unprofitable, by one or other of theſe cauſes.

With a view to remedy theſe evils, I ſowed my turnips, the laſt year, very late in Auguſt. My neighbors laughed at me, and ſaid I ſhould not have a ſingle meſs : I had, however, more and better turnips than any of them. Encouraged by this ſucceſs, I ſowed this year on the 25th of Auguſt, a ſmall piece of ground, eight rods only, with turnips. They came up well, and not a fly touched them. When they had four or five leaves, I directed one of my men to clean them of weeds, and thin them ſo as to have them ſtand ten or twelve inches from each other. The ground was afterwards ſlightly ſtirred with a garden hoe. The leaves grew rapidly—covered the ground, and prevented the further growth of weeds. On the 11th of November I pulled the turnips, trimmed and meaſured them, and had on the eight rods of ground (the twentieth part of an acre) forty-five buſhels of as large and well flavored turnips as I ever ſaw. This produce is at the rate of nine hundred buſhels per acre. The ſoil is a ſandy loam, in good heart, but by no means in high tilth.

I ſowed two other ſmall pieces of ground, the one on the firſt, and the other about the eighth of Sept. Neither of theſe yielded like the one ſowed on the 25th of Auguſt ; but each of them produced much larger and better turnips than any I have ſeen that were ſowed at the uſual time.

I attribute my ſucceſs altogether to the late ſowing—then the heat is leſs intenſe—the rain more frequent, the dew copious, the fly harmleſs, and the crop abundant. YOUNG FARMER.

Hampſhire County, Dec. 1789.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

THE Preſident of the United States having recommended to Congreſs a legiſlative encouragement for producing, among ourſelves, the various articles of manufacture conducive to the defence of the country; it may be ſatisfactory to learn the actual ſtate of one of theſe manufactures in Pennſylvania, as it appears in the following extract of a letter from thence :

" Being directed by the manufacturing board, lately, to take
" upon me a ſhare of an extenſive report, in which gun-powder was
" an article, I was much pleaſed and ſupriſed to find that we have
" twenty-one powder-mils capable of making ſix hundred
" and twenty-five tons per annum : That they retail at 37s. 6d. per
" quarter of 25lb. and offer to ſell, in quantities, under 6l. per
" cwt. and that the Engliſh price, after deducting the bounty of
" 4s. 6d. is 75s. 6d. ſterling, or 6l. 5s. 10d. currency, per cwt.
" Engliſh powder is now nearly done with here, and one year
" will entirely exclude it. I am convinced this eſſentially neceſ-
" ſary manufacture, beſides enſuring defence, is worth above 200,
" 000 dollars. It has ſurpriſed me as much as the paper-mills."

NEGRO DEPUTIES IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, November 17.

IN the Iſland of St. Domingo are 30,000 free people, viz. 6000 whites, and 24,000 people of colour, moſt of whom are negroes. The former, in the begining of the new Conſtitution, called a meeting in the Iſland, and, thinking it but juſt that they ſhould be repreſented, ſent their Deputies to Paris, who were at length admitted into the Aſſembly here. In proceſs of time, the latter, i. e. the free black people, called a meeting alſo, in the ſame Iſland. They ſtated that they were the ſubjects of France ; that they paid their taxes in the ſame proportion as the former ; that they could ſee no difference between the blacks and the whites ; and that, for theſe and other reaſons, they ought to be repreſented alſo. They therefore determined upon ſending deputies and actually nominated three, who arrived in Paris about a fortnight ago. Upon their arrival they demanded an audience of the Aſſembly, into which they were admitted. On ſtating their claims, M. Fretau, the preſident, a moſt zealous friend in the cauſe of liberty, aſſured them that they need not be diſpirited ; for that the Aſſembly knew no diſtinction between Blacks and Whites, but conſidered all men as having equal rights.

The circumſtances, however, of the nation were ſuch, that their claims could not be immediately diſcuſſed ; (and here permit me to obſerve that theſe circumſtances are the very ſame which defer the conſideration of the Slave trade alſo) but that they ſhall have a proviſional ſeat in the National Aſſembly. This proviſional ſeat may be thus explained : Three Members of Parliament in England put up at an election, and two are returned ; the third complains to the Houſe of an undue election ; the Houſe reſolve to conſider the caſe on a fixed day, but till then the two members who were returned keep their ſeats. So it is, in the preſent caſe, the three black repreſentatives are allowed a ſeat till the caſe is determined ; and you may therefore ſee them every day in the National Aſſembly ; and ſo far as I can find, they ſtand in no danger of loſing their ſeats at a future time. This circumſtance I have been acquainted with for ſome days, but was additionally informed laſt night by Monſ. de la Fayette, that it was one of the articles of the deputation to appoint him Commander in Chief of the 24,000 people of color—which command he has accepted.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpoſe of raiſing *Seven Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds*, agreable to an ACT of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, paſſed 8th February, 1790.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE of	£.3000	£.3000
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
10		200	2000
30		100	3000
50		50	2500
120		20	2400
180		10	1800
7950		4	31800

8346 Prizes, 16654 Blanks, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000

Subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per Cent.*

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raiſe a part of the ſum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does ſo much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers preſume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the ſale of Tickets, eſpecially as the ſucceſs of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which muſt otherwiſe be laid to reimburſe the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the First Monday in August next, or ſooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

Isaac Stoutenburgh, Abraham Herring,
Peter T. Curtenius, John Pintard.

New-York, 6th March, 1790.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, Burling-Slip,

A General Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles :

BOOK Muſlins 8-4 6-4 5-4	HUMHUMS,
Jackonet do.	Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,	Caſſas,
Chintzes,	Seerſuckers,
Ginghams,	Boglapores.

A Variety of handſome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be ſold by the Piece or Package, low for caſh.

And a few pair large handſome Cotton COUNTERPANES, much warmer than Blankets.

New-York, 1789.

A LIVERY STABLE,

Kept by BENJAMIN POWELL, at the upper end of Queen-Street, No. 111, near the Tea-Water Pump.

WHERE he takes in Horſes by the night, week, month or year, at the moſt moderate rates that can be afforded. He thanks his former cuſtomers for their favors, and flatters himſelf that care and attention will again be paid to ſuch gentlemen, as may put their horſes in his charge. Boarding and Lodging may be had by applying as above. Feb. 25.